



# THE CHINOOK ADVANCE

Vol. 17

Chinook, Alberta, Thursday, March 2, 1933

No. 46

## Acadia Produce Company

Newton Apples: Per box \$1.65.  
Men's Sox from 25c  
Men's Shirts, dress: \$1.00  
Men's Shirts, work 75  
Congoleum Rugs new patterns, 9x10 1.2 ft.: \$9.50  
White Cups and Saucers, per doz. 85c  
Best Old Cheese, lb. 20c



### CHINOOK UNITED CHURCH

Sunday, March 5, 1933.  
Service at 7:30 p.m.  
Subject: "What Shall We Say About God, the One True God?"  
Sunday School every Sunday at 11 a.m.  
Pastor, J. D. Woollatt, B.A.

## Acadia Produce Company

Prompt Service, Prices Reasonable  
M. L. CHAPMAN Chinook

## Coal and Wood HIGHEST QUALITY

Reasonable Prices      Prompt Delivery  
NELSON MURRAY

## Farming Costs are Cut to the bone when you use the John Deere Power Lift Disc Tiller

It can be had with either horse or tractor hitch. Made in two popular sizes which may be adjusted to suit your power.

There is a new Van Brunt Seeding Attachment available for use with the Disc Tiller. This attachment has all the exclusive Van Brunt features which are so well known to users of Van Brunt Drills.

Come in and let us talk it over

**COOLEY BROS.**  
Phone 10, Chinook

### Chinook Beauty Parlor

First-Class Work at Reasonable Prices  
Open for business at all times except Mondays

Miss Mae Petersen, Prop.  
Phone 5, CHINOOK

### Chinook Barber Shop

Razors rehoned - 25c  
Scissors sharpened on rotex sharpener, 25c  
Try Booster, our guaranteed dandruff remedy

H. W. BUTTS,  
Proprietor

## We Have Samples of Horse Collars in--

If you are in need of any look these over.

## Banner Hardware

## Fresh and Cured Meats

COLD LAKE  
**FRESH FISH**  
First-Class Quality Lard  
Chinook Meat Market

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS BRIEFLY CHRONICLED

### Committee Approves United Arms Embargo Against Japan

(By Associated Press in Calgary Herald)

Geneva, Feb. 25.—The new League of Nations' committee of 21, charged with carrying forward attempts to settle the Sino-Japanese undeclared war, discussed with many expressions of approval today an idea for a concerted arms embargo against Japan.

The British cabinet, when approving instructions to its League delegation last Wednesday, decided Great Britain could not act independently for an effective arms embargo on the Far East. The ministers held co-operation of other countries was essential for any practical scheme.

### National Coalition Government for South Africa

(By Canadian Press in Calgary Herald)

Capetown, Feb. 24—South Africa has followed Great Britain and New Zealand in the formation of a national coalition cabinet.

Agreements were signed today for an equal distribution of cabinet seats by the Nationalist party leader, Prime Minister J. B. M. Hertzog, and the leader of the South African party, General Jan Christian Smuts.

It is understood Prime Minister J. B. M. Hertzog will retain his premiership and that General Smuts will rank immediately below the prime minister.

The agreement was signed by Prime Minister Hertzog and his finance minister, N. C. Havenga, and General Smuts and his chief lieutenant, Patrick Duncan, prominent Transvaal leader.

### Japan Takes ChaoYang As "Big Push" Begins

(By Associated Press in Calgary Herald)

Mukden, Manchuria, Feb. 25—The Japanese command announced the "main drive" to wrest Jehol from Chinese rule started today.

Japanese troops under Lieut.-Gen. Yoshimichi Suzuki captured ChaoYang, second largest city of Jehol, and continued to advance towards Jehol city, the metropolis and capital.

### Business Men Co-Operating With World's Grain Show Organization

Business and professional men throughout Canada are co-operating in a remarkable manner in an endeavor to bring to the World's Grain Exhibition and Conference at Regina the splendid success it merits. Many are using their printed stationery as a medium through which to tell their friends something of this great all-Canadian undertaking. One prominent firm has just received from the printer a million envelopes each of which carries to the customer an interesting printed message relating to the great Canadian event of 1933.

Assessor: Madam, I am getting data for the political directory. What party does your husband belong to?

Peck: Take a good look; Mis-ter, I'm the party.

### All Maryland's Financial Institutions Closed By Governor's Proclamation

(By Associated Press in Calgary Herald)

Baltimore, Feb. 25.—Every bank and financial institution in Maryland was closed Saturday afternoon by proclamation of Governor Albert C. Ritchie to stem heavy withdrawals from Baltimore concerns during the week.

Governor Ritchie, by his proclamation, declared Saturday a legal holiday and accompanied it with a statement that the moratorium would be extended daily to include Monday and Tuesday, while the Maryland general assembly prepared legislation to id the banks.

The governor's proclamation, as interpreted by Attorney-General William Preston Lane, Jr., affected banks, savings institutions, trust companies, building and loan associations, totalling more than 200 in the state, as well as the Baltimore Stock Exchange.

### Japanese Walk Out League Meeting

(By Associated Press in Calgary Herald)

Geneva, Feb. 24.—The Japanese delegation walked out of the assembly of the League of Nations today after adoption of the report condemning the Japanese policy in Manchuria and urging continuation of non-recognition of the Japanese-sponsored state of Manchukuo.

The delegation announced it can no longer co-operate with the League on the Sino-Japanese question.

Wellington Koo, of China, told the assembly the Japanese yesterday delivered an ultimatum to Nanking "which was a virtual declaration of war" as regards intentions towards Jehol. Actual warfare exists on the eastern borders of Jehol, he said.

He asked the assembly to take action against Japanese aggression in Jehol, which he said was in preparation for an attack on Tientsin and Peiping.

### Veregin Freed By Halifax Judge

(By Canadian Press in Calgary Herald)

Peter Veregin, Doukhobor leader, was released from custody here Saturday by order of Mr. Justice Humphrey Mellish, ending a month-long legal action to prevent his deportation from Canada.

Judge Mellish said: "If the prisoner has been pardoned (and I do not think he could be discharged from prison except in exercise of the power of pardon) he cannot in my opinion be deported. Freedom from deportation is incident to the pardon, because deportation was incident to the imprisonment. In any view the prisoner is, I think, unlawfully detained for deportation and must be discharged."

Ottawa, Feb. 25.—(C.P.)—"So far as the department of immigration is concerned Peter Veregin is a free man," it was stated by A. L. Jolliffe, commissioner of immigration, when advised of the outcome of the Doukhobor leader's court action in Halifax.

### Olde Time Fiddlers' Contest, Concert and Dance Was Highly Successful and Enjoyable Affair

The Olde Time Fiddlers' Contest, Concert and Dance sponsored by the School Fair Association and held in Chinook school hall on Friday, February 24th,

was in every respect a most successful event. The hall was filled to seating capacity and many stood during the entire program,

and a considerable number were turned away on account of lack of even standing room. Those in

charge deserve great credit for the way in which this concert was put over. Each number put on by the different schools was good,

and much appreciated by the audience. N. F. Marcy acted as

chairman and filled the position

very efficiently. The program

was as follows:

1. N. F. Marcy, chairman's address.

2. Audience, "Oh Canada."

3. Room 1, Con., group of songs.

4. Swan school, sketch, "Hiring a Maid."

5. Mr. Scott, address.

6. Room II, Con., play, "Traders Grab All."

7. Fiddlers' Contest, slow numbers.

8. Payton school, song, "Blowing Bubbles."

9. Mr. Woods, address, "Registered Seed."

10. Fiddlers' Contest, fast numbers.

11. Clover Leaf school, recitation, "Bill Jones' Neighbors."

12. Laughlin school, song, "Strawberry Roan."

13. Coltholme school, drill, "The Backward Squad"

14. Room III, Con., "The Little Symphony;" (a) "Farewell to Fher;" (b) Selection from William Tell.

15. Announcement of Winners.

16. "God Save the King"

The winners in the Olde Time Fiddlers' Contest were: L. D. Butts, 1st prize, \$5.00; Fred Hobson, 2nd, \$3.00; Ted Nordin,

3rd, \$1.50.

The fiddler contestants contributed excellent music for the dance free of charge.

After the concert lunch was served, followed by the dance which afforded several hours of keen enjoyment for all in attendance.

The net proceeds of the affair amounted to about \$55.00.

### British Gov. Will Prohibit Arms Export to Japan and China

(By George Hambleton in the Calgary Herald.)

London, Feb. 27.—From today the government of the United Kingdom will issue no permits for shipments of arms or ammunition to either Japan or China.

Existing contracts will be allowed to stand. After that, shipments will be stopped.

### Seven Dead; Many Injured in Old Country Storm

(By Associated Press in Calgary Herald.)

London, Feb. 25.—Seven deaths, a large number of persons injured, thousands of outdoor workers thrown out of jobs and widespread disruption of railway schedules was the toll reckoned Saturday in a great snow storm which struck the British Isles.

### Farmer Uses Oats for Fuel

(Special Dispatch in Calgary Herald.)

Wetaskiwin, Feb. 25.—An enterprising farmer near here is now using oats instead of coal for fuel. He has checked the matter up carefully and contends it is cheaper to burn the grain, and, in addition, he is saved the trouble and expense of hauling the coal from town.

All his experiments have been successful, and he claims the oats make a very good substitute for coal. This may be a partial solution to the grain marketing and fuel problem in this community.

Stock market reports indicate that gentlemen prefer b(l)onds,

## Keep Your \$\$\$ In Chinook

### The Chinook Advance is well-equipped to do your

## Job Printing

Get it done here and help to relieve the local financial situation

**Excels in Quality and Flavour**

# "SALADA" TEA

"Fresh from the Gardens"

## A Scheme To Raise Prices.

The tremendous decline in prices of all primary products in Canada, in common with similar declines throughout the world; the huge accumulation of unsettled war and other debts; the unparalleled restrictions imposed by nearly all nations upon imports from other nations; the break-down of the gold standard and the resultant upsetting of exchange rates between countries; the stupendous number of unemployed throughout the world, and the loss or purchasing power by practically everybody as a result of these economic disasters and disabilities, have led to making of all kinds of proposals designed to remedy, either temporary or permanently, the situation in which mankind is now floundering.

Many of the suggestions advanced are hopelessly impracticable; some utterly fantastic; and not a few of the so-called remedies would only serve to intensify the disease rather than ameliorate or cure it. Unfortunately, the distress occasioned by the present world economic situation is so great, and people are so much at a loss in seeing any way out of their difficulties, or at early solution to their problems, that thousands of them are in a state of mind where they are prepared to grasp at any straw, and the more alluring the promises made in support of any given scheme, the greater the danger of people "falling for" something which later on they will bitterly regret.

Included in the suggestions being advanced are numerous forms of "inflation" of money. Some advocate the printing by the Government of tens, even hundreds, of millions of paper money without any reserve of any value held against them. Others demand that steps be taken to bring the Canadian dollar to a parity with the British pound sterling. In scores of communities the issue of local scrip is strongly supported as a means of putting more money into circulation, speeding up business and the payment of debts, and as a means of raising prices of primary products. Some extremists advocate the repudiation of existing debt.

Despite the difficulty of their present situation, we believe the overwhelming majority of the Canadian people do not look upon repudiation of debt with favor; rather that they are willing to pay their debts and are anxious to do so, and only want to be placed in a position where they can pay. They feel they can pay their debts in the future, as they did in the past, if they could only obtain a fair price for their products above the cost of production, or steady wages at a fair wage.

Because we are convinced such is the attitude of the average man, we are interested in the plan of Colin H. Burnell, past president of the United Farmers of Manitoba, as recently outlined by him in the press. Mr. Burnell proposes what he calls the Collective Produce Clearing Association, and, in brief, his plan is this:

A farmer producer brings, say a can of cream to a dairy for which he receives a cash ticket for 50 cents. Instead of cashing that ticket, he takes it to the Collective Produce Clearing Association and exchanges it for a Bond of \$1.00. He buys a C.P.C.A. 4-cent stamp which he affixes to the Bond, endorses the same on the back, and then turns it in the same as one dollar bill on any purchase he may make. The merchant to whom he pays it then adds another 4-cent C.P.C.A. stamp, endorses the Bond in turn, and pays it to someone else, who follows the same procedure, until the Bond has fourteen 4-cent stamps, or the equivalent of 56 cents on it, when the Bank will cash it and charge it against the account of the Collective Produce Clearing Association.

What has happened is this: The farmer producer received 96 cents, instead of 50 cents, of his can of cream. His purchasing power was nearly doubled. Each of the other thirteen people who receive the Bond and add a 4-cent stamp actually gave a 4 per cent. discount on the price of their goods or services. The C.P.C.A. got the original 50 cent cash ticket from the farmer and the 56 cents paid to it for stamps, or \$1.06, consequently its account at the bank was good for \$1.00 when the Bond was finally presented for payment.

Unquestionably, this is a form of inflation, but there was 50 per cent. cash back of every Bond issued. The 4 cents paid by each holder of the Bond some may argue is in the nature of a sales tax. May it not be even more fairly be called a 4 per cent. discount? And who in these days would not willingly grant a 4 per cent. discount if the volume of business could be practically doubled? As fast as these Produce Bonds were turned over fourteen times, and then cashed, one dollar of money would be placed in general circulation instead of only fifty cents had the farmer cashed his original cream check.

As Mr. Burnell points out, farm produce would flow to market as usual without interfering with prices which are set on an export basis. It would, however, add still allow of feeding the unemployed cheaply, but many of these would be absorbed by the greater volume of business which would result.

It is not argued that the scheme is perfect, nor that it is a permanent solution of existing difficulties. It is admitted that it may be considered somewhat cumbersome, but, so, too, is the present situation. There may be other criticisms, but Mr. Burnell's plan certainly overcomes many of the objections properly advanced against the usual issue of scrip plan.

One seeming weakness does suggest itself, but it is a detail and does not affect the principle of the scheme. That is, whether the margin of six cents on the dollar, which is all the profit the C.P.C.A. would receive, would be sufficient to cover the costs of operation, including printing of Bonds, stamps, distribution of same to all centers, and the bonding of an agent of the C.P.C.A. in each country town which it is proposed should be done. However, if a 4-cent stamp on each turnover of a \$1.00 Bond was not sufficient for the purpose, a 5-cent stamp, or a 5 per cent. discount instead of four, would not doubt prove more than sufficient.

Mr. Burnell's plan is certainly deserving of further consideration and study by farmers, merchants, and, in fact, everybody because one and all are anxious to find some relief, even of a temporary character, from the impasse into which all have been brought and from which all are seeking a way of escape.

London has a new "Black Hand" gang."

Commodity prices in Finland are increasing.

Black horses are affected by heat more than those of any other color.

There are 701.3 persons per square mile in England.

## Was So Short of Breath Could Not Lie Down to Sleep

Mr. D. J. Gurnett, Shropshire, B.C., writes: "I had been so troubled with shortness of breath I could not lie down to sleep."

I couldn't do any hard work, or climb stairs, and had nervous and smothering feelings, and became very weak.

I tried all kinds of medicine, but could get no relief until after I had taken three boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and since then I have felt better in every way."



For sale at all drug and general stores; put up only by The T. Milburn Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

## Abolition Of Poverty

American Investigator Has Cheery Word For the Future

W. F. Ogburn, who is Director of the Research committee of Social Trends which has been set up by the United States Government, has a cheery word for the future. He sees ahead, when the clouds have rolled away, that strides will be made towards the abolition of poverty. There are four factors he thinks that determine the standard of living—population, natural resources, technology and economic organization.

"If the population is kept small," he argues, "that will be a great help in raising the standard of living. If the nation will plan the utilization of its oil, coal and other natural resources, eliminating the prodigious wastes of present-day organization, natural resources will be abundant for many years to come, and rising prices may be postponed.

"New inventions and new machines will be a great aid to raising the standard of living, the technocrats to the contrary notwithstanding, although they do for a time take jobs away from many men. Advancing technology will do far more to give us all more of the good things of life than any redistribution of wealth. The greatest difficulty to be overcome in raising the level of life is the economic organization, which has many serious weaknesses, but which is in no way in danger of collapse, unless there is another big war or a revolution."—Winnipeg Free Press.

## Polarograph Is New Device

Instrument Has Been Perfected Which Analyzes Any Substance

The polarograph, a new instrument for chemical analysis of substance, liquid or solid, which, by the mere pressing of an electric switch, automatically registers on a paper in four or five minutes both the kind and the amount of chemical substances present, was described at New York by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Among the many uses for the new instrument, it was explained, is an almost instantaneous analysis of the contents and quality of all alcoholic liquors, which at present takes considerable time and expense. By the pressing of the button the polarograph will at once draw tell-tale curves on the paper which will tell exactly the kind of alcohol the liquor contains as well as the percentage.

Mongolian-Japanese Dictionary Completed

I. First Of Its Kind and Contains 2,000 Pages

After 16 years of work, Major Kenji Shimonaga of the Japanese War Office has completed a Mongolian-Japanese dictionary, the first of his kind, which will be published shortly by the army. It is a book of 2,000 pages.

The army long has given close attention to the study of foreign languages and has in its language school experts in nearly all tongues. Major Shimonaga has specialized Mongolian, Chinese dialects, Manchu and Tibetan. He had to design special type to reproduce the intricate Mongol characters appearing in his dictionary.

## The Next Metal Age

Aluminum Will Be Widely Used Says American Professor

Civilization's next metal age will be that of aluminum. Prof. Colin G. Fink tells the American Institute of Electrical Engineers radical changes will come to the basic industries in 10 years through applying electricity to chemical processes, with aluminum a chief product. Aluminum trams will roll along at 100 miles an hour; aluminum steamships will sail across the Atlantic; aluminum airplanes will drop weight and gather speed; skyscrapers will revolutionize with aluminum floors and glass walls. This is big news—it ought even to tickle technocracy out of its helplessness.—Christian Science Monitor.

Small Wonder

A press despatch from Galt, Ontario, states that seventy guests at a Burns banquet were made ill by lemonade served there. Lemonade at a Burns banquet! Shades of the immortal poet! No wonder the guests were ill.

## "Fruit" Hardly Right

The St. Thomas Times-Journal describes Canadian-made cod liver oil as "one of the fruits of the Imperial Conference." This column can only say that anyone who thinks cod liver oil a fruit should have it to eat as a punishment says the Toronto Star.

W. N. U. 1933



## Colloidal Fuel Is New

Canadian Coal Can Be Used For It Says Ottawa Engineer

Of great interest to Canadian coal producers is the announcement of William Burnip, prominent Ottawa engineer, that Canadian coal may be used as the basis of a newly invented coal—colloidal fuel. A friend of Mr. Burnip, Stephen L. Wyndham, is the inventor, and Mr. Burnip, who was recently in Cardiff, Wales, has seen the invention demonstrated.

"It has been a dream for years to invent a fuel by mixing coal with oil and to produce a fluid mixture in which the coal would not settle down to the bottom. Mr. Burnip announced the invention has succeeded in producing samples of colloidal fuel—a combination of coal and oil—in stable mixtures varying from 9 per cent. coal and 40 per cent. oil, to 80 per cent coal and 20 per cent oil. In his announcement Mr. Burnip says the intriguing feature to Canada is that the fuel will be cheaper than oil and can be produced from Canadian coal. Even the oil used in the mixture, he says, can be replaced by coal tar and oils derived from the distillation of coal. He predicts its use in power plants requiring intense heat with efficiency of oil fuel.

"The value to the Canadian coal industry should be very marked," he says in stating the fuel could be used for oil-burning furnaces in the home. In reporting the result of the various tests he witnessed recently before the South Wales Institute of Engineers, of which he is a member, he adds: "No one was prepared to witness the intense white glare given out by the burning colloidal fuel, against which the flame from the best quality fuel oil appeared yellow and smoky, both burnt under exactly the same conditions."

Precious experiments have failed because the coal has sunk to the bottom of the mixture. Wyndham has added what he called a "stabilizer." During the process of mixing, each bit of coal, ground to a particle, becomes coated with a film of stabilizer, which adheres to it even at high temperature. The result is each coal particle floats permanently in the mixture and the product looks like vase when cold and flows like oil when about 80 degrees Fahrenheit. Its density results in a tank built to hold 500 tons of fuel oil accommodating 650 tons of colloidal fuel.

Mr. Burnip says the interest of the oil and coal world was thoroughly aroused recently when the Canadian steamship line used some colloidal fuel in one of their steamships on a voyage with distinct success. Something attempted in the way of a liquid fuel, using present coal field products, has caused interest for years.

The lawyer looked up as his friend dashed into the office.

"Hullo, what's up?" he said.

"Friend of mine's just been run in for stealing whisky," explained the other excitedly. "Will you take the case?"

"Sure—if it's going cheap," was the reply.

## The Doctor's Trade Mark

Doctors in Berlin may now carry an extra lamp on their cars. This shows a red cross on a green background, and is for use only on occasions of urgency, when the policeman will get them through traffic as quickly as possible.

## SOURCED ON THE WORLD?—THAT'S LIVER

Wake up your Liver Bile

No Calomel necessary

Many people, who feel sour, sluggish and generally unwell, make the mistake of taking calomel, or some other purgative, chewing gum, or roughage which only moves the bowels and ignores the liver.

Start your liver working the day you begin to take ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT will soon fix you up. Purely vegetable. Safe. Sure. Quick. Take ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT is all drugstore.

## The Instinct Of Birds

Is Just Acute Sense Of Sight and Hearing

The mystery of how migrating birds find their way unerringly to their destination will probably be dispelled by further field observations, it is predicted.

Repeated observations of the behaviour of migrating birds have convinced Prof. Patten of Sheffield University, that they are not guided by any "special sense" but that they find their way by watching their surroundings and by profiting from experience.

"Birds possess an 'eye-brain,'" he says. "Their sense of vision is extraordinarily acute and by no means indiscriminating. It seems unreasonable to brush aside the idea that migrants may obtain guidance by taking stock of landmarks. Furthermore, the sense of hearing can play a part. The wash of the waves is a reminder to hug the coast—the guide-line of primary importance. The courses of great rivers are followed by overland migrants.

"Birds band together for the trip, thus giving the untraveled young an opportunity to be guided over the route by adults who have already been over the ground.

"In thick weather migrating birds often go astray, and, arriving at unaccustomed haunts are classified as rare and accidental vagrants. When the gloom deepens the voyagers become suddenly handicapped while a dense and prolonged fog will put the brakes effectively on migration."

## Fewer Sea Fish Caught

Fishermen Curtailed Efforts Last Year Because Market Was Poor

Excellent reasons for eating Canadian fish are that fish are nourishing and health-making foods, and that Canadian fish are unequalled in quality. We call attention to these facts in the hope that people will eat more fish and, in that way, assist the fishermen to make a better living.

The Fisheries News Bulletin, issued by the Department of Fisheries, Ottawa, states that exclusive of the catches from one or two minor fisheries, the landings from Canada's sea fishing operations in 1932, as shown by unrevived statistics, totalled approximately 7,120,000 hundredweights. This total was smaller than the sea fisheries total for 1931 because with economic unsettlement continuing throughout the world during 1932 the fishermen curtailed their fishing effort. The reduction in landings reflects market disturbance. Plenty more fish could have been taken from the Dominions sea fisheries resources if the market situation had warranted greater catching efforts.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

## Ban Is Lifted

Freight May Now Be Shipped To Churchill Without Permit

Further indications of the opening of Churchill to the public this year is seen in the recent ruling on the Hudson Bay railway to the effect that freight may now be shipped to Churchill without a permit.

A similar ruling applies to passenger traffic. Since the steamer reached Churchill in March, 1929, it has been necessary to have a permit to enter the port or ship goods to the seas. This ruling was the subject of much criticism, among traders and others who had business in the far north. Last year the road was open to the public as far as Gilman Mile 327. Permits were required from that point to sea.

The new ruling lifting the permit ban came without publicity or advertising. Railroads say that it was the desire not to encourage a trek in the direction of the new port while the townsite lacked facilities for handling transient traffic.

## Colorful Rubber Dishes

Pale plastic crepe rubber, said to be odorless and tasteless, is being used to make plates and tumblers at Akron, Ohio. The new "unbreakables" are being made in brilliant and artistic colors, and they are expected to displace the old blue porcelain, the decorated china, and the glass and paper utensils for general use. The rubber can be colored with any desired pigment.

## A Gigantic Apple

Cordelia, Georgia, has a replica of an apple in steel and concrete, 22 feet in circumference, as a monument in its public square.

The "apple" weighs 5,000 pounds and is mounted on a base eight feet in height.

Australia expects bumper 1933 crops.



Lend us your ears! Ogden's Fine Cut cigarette tobacco is just right to "roll your own." It measures up in every way to a man's notion of what a cigarette tobacco ought to be!

Easier to roll for one thing. And a far better cigarette when the rolling's done and you light it up. Yes, sir. You'll like Ogden's Fine Cut. It gives you the combination you're looking for in cigarette tobacco . . . fragrance . . . sweetness . . . absolute satisfaction. That's worth a cheer any day!

P.S.—Free "Chantecleer" cigarette papers with every package.

**OGDEN'S FINE CUT**  
Your pipe knows Ogden's Cut Plug

## Brevity In Speech

Ontario Judge Thinks Half Hour Address Long Enough

Much may be said for the statement made by Judge Hawley Mott when questioned by a reporter recently in Bowmanville, Ontario, as to the reason that he only spoke for 30 minutes at the Women's Canadian Club. Judge Mott said that any man should be able to express all he has to say in 30 minutes and if he could not then he should not rise to speak. Some men are notoriously long-winded in an address, so long-winded in fact, that by the time they have concluded their talk the chances are ten to one that the audience have completely forgotten the first part of his remarks.

## Saskatchewan Power

Commission Shows a Deficit Of \$50,979 For Year 1932

Despite an operating profit of \$132,217 for the year 1932, the balance sheet of the Saskatchewan power commission showed a deficit of \$50,979, when provision was made for depreciation charges, according to the annual report tables in the legislature by Hon. J. R. Merkley, Minister in charge.

The report indicated that no new undertakings or extensions had been embarked upon by the commission in 1932, the second year in which the activities of the commission have been confined almost solely to operation of existing systems.

The output of gold from the placer deposits in the Yukon territory in 1932 had a value of \$900,000. In 1930, the greatest year of the Klondyke gold production, the output was over \$22,000,000.

for RHEUMATISM  
Pour Minard's into a warm dish. Rub liniment gently in; then apply it according to directions on the soap. You'll get relief!  
**MINARD'S**  
"KING OF PAIN"  
LINIMENT

## REPEAL MEASURE IS GIVEN A SIX MONTHS HOIST

Ottawa, Ont.—Section 98 stays in the criminal code as a bulwark against Communism, the House of Commons decided. With every Conservative and six French-speaking Liberals against it, the Woodsworth repeal resolution was given the six months hoist 89 to 45—just another parliamentary way of defeating it.

Not even last minute appeal from James S. Woodsworth, leader of the Co-Operative Commonwealth Federation, sponsor of the repeal motion, could stem the tide. The slender, bearded Labor leader, at one time a minister of the gospel, said he was not advocating force or violence, but was attempting to remove vicious and oppressive legislation from the statute book.

"I am opposed to force. I have never advocated it," said Mr. Woodsworth, punctuating his words by pounding on his desk. And with almost a smile of disdain on his face he announced he was not a Communist—on the contrary he was an avowed enemy of Bolsheviks.

At the same time he belittled efforts by Conservatives to prove he was in league with Moscow and asked them to discontinue personal attacks on himself and reply to his arguments.

The eight Toronto Communists now serving time in Portsmouth pententiary after convictions under section 98, received more than passing reference by the Commonwealth leader. These men, he said, were not convicted of advocating violence to overthrow constituted authority, but only with belonging to the Communist organization which, in turn, was affiliated with Moscow organizations which advocated violence. It was proper to combat Communism "but I want to do it through lawful means."

Debate on the Woodsworth resolution had been progressing over a week. Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Justice, moved the six months hoist which in effect meant defeat of the resolution. Section 98 confers on the Dominion authorities wide power to combat those who advocate force and violence, dealing specifically with edition and unlawful organizations.

### A Strange Paradox

**Banks Of France Glutted With Gold While Struggling With Depression**

Paris, France.—France presents the world's great paradox. Her banks and vaults are glutted with gold and yet she is struggling to make both ends meet.

The Senate has voted one month's interim supply. It has approved the 5 per cent cut in civil services salaries over 9,000 francs, and it has reduced parliamentary indemnities by 10 per cent. But the senate is pronounced on the principle of not reducing military credits.

For a time, therefore, the financial struggle passes from the Upper House. But throughout the country uneasiness grows. On the billboards are monarchist manifestos from Duke de Guise—France's claimant king in exile—which rank workers' appeals for a united front.

The newspapers ring with a strident cry for more economy. On the heels of a strange pinprick strike, shopkeepers in the provincial towns are closing in protest against higher taxes.

The taxpayers' federation has appealed to the consumers to live up with the shopkeepers and protest the "cost" of living not increase while income and salaries are falling."

Chambers of commerce up and down the country are resolving for economy and for equality in taxation. And linked with the struggle over finance is the disquiet over what is considered a growing menace to peace across the Rhine.

The government is reported to have a wide army reorganization scheme under review. The plan is to strengthen still further the line of conquest and steel with which France protects her eastern frontier.

Divisions are now scattered through the country, but these will be massed near the frontier.

### Jap Nationals In Danger

Tokyo, Japan.—A Japanese spokesman said there was "real danger" Japan would be compelled to take steps to protect Japanese nationals in Peiping and Tientsin endangered by the impending military campaign to conquer the province of Jehol, to the north.

## British Trade Improves

**Not Only Recovering, But Shaping a New Britain**

London, Eng.—The United Kingdom imported more from the dominions during 1932 than ever before and its exports to empire countries also increased in the same period.

Commenting on these trade statistics, published here, Leslie Horrells, financial secretary to the treasury, declared in a London speech, "we are not only recovering but are shaping Britain anew."

A general improvement in British trade statistics which show the debt balance fell last year from £104,000,000 in 1931 to £59,000,000 in 1932 and that the adverse trade balance for the same period was reduced from £408,000,000 to £280,000,000, is noted in the statistics.

After reciting figures which testified to increased trade in several departments, Mr. Horrells proclaimed the trend "one of the most miraculous rehabilitations ever recorded in history."

"If we had the same invisible receipts as we had in 1931 we should actually be £15,000,000 on the right side," he continued. "We imported less food and more raw material and exported more manufactured goods in 1932 than in 1931."

## Returning Arms To Italy

**Austrian Government Sending Back Rifles and Machine Guns**

Vienna.—The Austrian government will speed the return to Italy of 50,000 rifles and 200 machine guns with which an international situation occurred. Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss has announced.

He said, however, the government will not comply with the "drastic conditions" of an Anglo-Franco note demanding the return or the destruction of arms recently shipped into Austria from Italy.

The chancellor said he did not plan to make any formal reply to the note, which suggested the transportation of the arms violated the St. Germain treaty.

He contended there had been no violation of the treaty.

Nevertheless, he continued, the Austrian government will speed up as far as possible the completion of the "repay" of the weapons shipped from Italy. Italy is now willing to have the arms sent back as soon as possible.

## Barter Plans

**Now Prepared To Conduct Trade Without Financial Guarantee**

Calgary, Alberta.—Bona fides satisfactory to the Federal Government have been established and the syndicate sponsoring the bartering of Canadian livestock for oil and coal from Soviet Russia is now prepared to conduct the trade without financial guarantee from the Canadian government.

This was the declaration of G. G. Serkan, head of the syndicate, in a telegram to the annual convention of the Western Livestock Union here.

The convention went on record in support of the barter plan and urged immediate completion of details.

Mr. Serkan's telegram said the only assurance now required was that variations in customs regulations detrimental to Soviet products, would not be placed against them during the life of the agreement. The convention by resolution asked that this assurance be given.

## Japs Press Forward

**Railway Line In Manchuria Has Been Seized**

Chinchow, Manchuria.—The entire Chinchow-Pelipao railway was in the hands of the Japanese army, and in the Pelipao terminus they were provided with an excellent railhead jumping-off place for their drive to clear the Chinese forces out of the province of Jehol.

When General Yoshimichi Suzuki's troops marched into Pelipao they found the city deserted. The railroad tunnel from Nanling, a few miles to the east, had been damaged by the Chinese, who also attempted to blow up a bridge to check the Japanese advance.

From Pelipao the Japanese will move across the province to the city of Jehol. Thus far, according to army sources, the operations have been merely preliminary to the major offensive.

### To Carry On

New York.—President-Elect Roosevelt has invited Norman H. Davis to continue as head of the United States armament delegation, and gave him orders to carry on the present American policy in this respect.

## Inquiry Into Spread Between Milk Prices

**Premier Bennett Gives Notice Of Move In House**

Ottawa, Ont.—Premier R. E. Bennett has given notice he will move in the House of Commons to empower the agricultural committee to inquire into the spread between milk prices in Canada. He would instruct the committee "to ascertain the facts connected with the production, collection, manufacture, distribution and marketing of milk and milk products throughout the Dominion of Canada, with power to examine and inquire into all aspects of the question and report their findings to the House."

## Assessment Is Cut

**Vancouver Cuts \$550,000 from Taxation On C.N. Property**

Vancouver, B.C.—Civic assessment on the uncompleted Canadian National hotel was dropped \$500,000 to \$2,000,000 by the city council sitting as a court of revision.

Valuation on the Canadian National Steamships dock at the foot of Main Street was reduced at the same time from \$500,000 to \$750,000.

In all, the city of Vancouver relinquished taxation this year on \$550,000 worth of improvements owned by the Canadian National Railways.

## NOW LOOKING FOR RECIPROCAL TRADE WITH U.S.

London, Eng.—The House of Commons took on a meditative flavor as the members badgered the government over the mystery of the officer in the Tower of London.

Laborites and Conservatives alike showered questions as to the circumstances surrounding the imprisonment of Lieut. N. Baillie-Stewart, of the Seaforth Highlanders, who will probably face a court-martial early this month on unspecified charges pertaining to the violation of the Official Secrets Act.

G. Buchanan, Clydesdale left-winger, demanded to know why hall was not allowed the prisoner, while Winston Churchill joined in the general investigation by questioning why it was not possible to detain an officer under arrest in Aldershot.

Duff Cooper, financial secretary to the war office, stated the charge against the officer was that of offence under the Official Secrets Act and he would probably face a general court-martial early in March.

"He is detained in the tower," continued the government spokesman, "because it is the most convenient military establishment for that purpose."

"He is under no compulsion to take exercise at a time when he can be seen by the general public," replied Mr. Cooper.

### Cobain Bonus Continued

Ottawa, Ont.—Federal assistance in the movement of Canadian coal will be continued at least until the end of the fiscal year of 1933-34, Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Mines, told the House. The estimate this year is \$250,000 greater than last year because of the extra movements of coal under the subventions agreement.

### Ask Aid From Dominions

London, Eng.—Through belief in the future of the British Empire and the wish that the Dominions and colonies would help the United Kingdom were expressed at the luncheon of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce by Lord Derby.

### A NEW WORLD'S RECORD



The "Bluebird II," which covered the course at Daytona Beach in a new world's record. Sir Malcolm Campbell, British Speedster, set up a new mark of 272 miles per hour. Extensive alterations were made to the "Bluebird" to greatly increase its power.

## FINANCE MINISTER ILL

**Eminent Lawyer Dead**

John S. Ewart, K.C., Started Practice

Of Profession In Winnipeg

Ottawa, Ont.—Death has closed the long career of John S. Ewart, K.C., one of Canada's most eminent constitutional authorities, distinguished lawyer and author. He was 85 years old and had been ill since new year's, when he suffered a heart attack.

Mr. Ewart was widely known for his championship of the cause of Canadian autonomy. He held the view this country should be an independent nation long before the present Dominion status within the empire was defined.

Born and educated in Toronto, Mr. Ewart went west after he was called to the bar and after practising his profession with success in Winnipeg, came to Ottawa to carry on an extensive supreme court practice.

He was the author of several authoritative legal texts and books and of many essays, articles and pamphlets on constitutional, political and historical subjects.

## Appeal Of Colombia

**League Of Nations Tries To Find Means Of Settlement For Amazon Conflict**

Geneva, Switzerland.—The council of the League of Nations heard the appeal of Colombia for intervention by the League against Peru's "aggression," undertaken to find a just and peaceful settlement for the conflict on the upper Amazon.

A committee of three was instructed to study the problem and through consultation with Colombia and Peruvian representatives seek a solution upon a basis of conciliation as provided by the League covenant.

## CAMPBELL SETS A NEW WORLD SPEED MARK

Daytona Beach, Fla.—Great Britain's dominance in the realms of speed was skyrocketed to new heights by Sir Malcolm Campbell in a racing race against time along the ocean seaboard here.

In two blistering runs over the hard-packed beach, the 48-year-old driver succeeded to a new world automobile speed mark of 272.108 miles an hour over a measured mile route to climax a quarter of a century of record-smashing achievements.

He also established a new record of 272,463 miles an hour over one kilometer on the same trials, and 257.295 over a five-kilometer course.

Driving a long streamlined Bluebird car, equipped with a 2,500-horse-power aeroplane motor, Sir Malcolm clipped .94 of a second on his own previous record of 253.968 for the mile and increased the mark by 18.14 miles an hour.

On his first run the British driver attained the astounding speed of 273,556 miles an hour as he roared over the beach, paralleled on one side by a pounding surf and on the other by high, irregular sand dunes from which thousands of spectators looked on. His time for the mile on that run was 13.16 seconds. His second trial, made in the opposite direction, was clocked at 13.30 seconds for a speed of 270,676 miles an hour.

Returning to the grandstand after his trials to be greeted by cheering spectators, Sir Malcolm characterized his race as "the worst ride I ever had in my life." He was forced to steer the bounding car over the course with only one hand, as he had injured the other a week ago in making repairs to the machine.

Sir Malcolm covered the kilometre, which is approximately five-eighths of a mile, in 8.18 seconds for a speed of 273,463 miles an hour on his first run. On his second run over that distance he was clocked at 8.24 seconds for a speed of 271,472 miles an hour. The kilometre was marked off inside the measured official mile.

In setting up a new record for five kilometres, Sir Malcolm attained a two-way average speed of 257.295. His previous record for that distance, established here last year, was 247.941.

Following his epochal race, Sir Malcolm indicated he would not make another attempt to boost his newly-established record.

He said he could not race again so long as his sprained arm was painful him, and he expressed a desire to go to New York as soon as possible to sail for England.

Sir Malcolm said he was satisfied with the performance of his car under such adverse conditions, but he was confident that, given a better beach and good visibility, he could place the record much higher.

## BILL TO LOWER FREIGHT RATES IS DEFEATED

Ottawa, Ont.—The House of Commons turned down a bill designed to lower freight rates on grain moving westward from prairie points. By a vote of 97 to 56 second reading was turned down after Hon. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways, said the four western provinces had agreed to a proposal to reduce by 50 per cent. the spread between export and domestic rates on grain.

The measure was sponsored by Thomas Reid (Lib., New Westminster), who claimed discrimination was being shown against British Columbia in grain rates.

The four western provinces, said the railway minister, had agreed to a proposal first discussed at the Dominion-Provincial Conference, to reduce grain rates. He suggested there be no action on the Reid bill until this had been settled.

Conservatives voted solidly against the Reid bill and were joined by two Laborites, A. A. Heaps, Winnipeg, and Humphrey Mitchell, Hamilton, Liberals supported it to a man.

Dr. Manion, Minister of Railways, expressed surprise the member for New Westminster had pressed the bill to a vote after the announcement by the minister that a temporary rate agreement had been reached, satisfactory to the governments of the four western provinces.

## Enfranchising Indians

**Opposition Is Encountered At Ottawa Over Proposal**

Ottawa, Ont.—Hon. T. G. Murphy, head of the Indian Department, raised a storm of protest in the House of Commons when he proposed changes in the manner of enfranchising Indians. Opposition members claimed he was seeking power to compel Indians to become naturalized Canadians.

An amendment to the Indian Act was proposed empowering the superintendent-general of Indian Affairs to appoint a board which, after inquiry might report on the fitness of any Indian to be enfranchised.

The clause to be repealed provided that action must be preface by the application of an Indian, or a band of Indians following a majority vote of such cases.

## Advocate More Spending

**Crusade In Britain To Spend For Unemployment**

London, Eng.—In Great Britain municipality after municipality has joined a crusade to spend more. Streets in Paddington are hung with streamers "Spend for Employment." Posters remind the over-thirty that "idle money means idle hands" that "when someone stops buying someone stops working."

"We have in my view," says Sir Arthur Salter, former director of the League of Nations economic section, "done much too far in discouraging useful capital expenditure by local authorities. Our finances and our credit are now in a better position than that of any other great country."

### Scouts Honor Head

Ottawa, Ont.—The Dominion's 62,000 Boy Scouts and 30,000 Girl Guides on Feb. 22, maintained the Canadian link of the unique world chain of banquets, which annually celebrate the joint birthday of Lord and Lady Baden-Powell, respective heads of both organizations throughout the world.

### Asks For Correspondence

Ottawa, Ont.—George Coote, United Farmer member for Macleod, seeks all correspondence passed between the province of Alberta and the Dominion Government relating to the failure of the City of Calgary to pay New York premiums on a bond issue at the new year.

In Germany, sugar—both for cattle feed and for the human consumption—is produced on a commercial scale from wood waste.

W. N. U. 1933

## Aviation Problems

Subject For Debate Before Interested Audience In London

Four days after the 67th anniversary of its foundation the Royal Aeronautical Society, which is the oldest organization devoted to aerial matters in the world, held the first debate in its history. A crowded audience in a London lecture hall listened for two hours to some of the leading men in British aviation as they spoke on various aspects of official control of flying, centred around the motion before the assembly that "civil aviation differs from military aviation and should be treated accordingly."

C. R. Fairley, president of the society, excused the innovation on the grounds the motion touched on matters of vital import to the future of British flying. General J. E. B. Seely, new chairman of the Air League, answered emphatically those who believed the air weapon was of all means of warfare the most cruel. He cited the terrible effects of blockade as practised against the central powers in the last great war as part of his proof that the air arm, properly employed, was more humane than some other means of forcing an enemy to sue for peace.

Members of the House of Commons, notably Capt. H. H. Balfour, deplored the ignorance of aviation that marked the "mother of parliaments" as the present day and the entire absence of interest displayed by the majority of politicians in one of the most significant happenings of the 20th century. Handley Page, pioneer aircraft constructor and airline operator, had much to say about the extraordinary workings in Europe of the present system of air transport subsidies. He urged the pseudo-military systems, masquerading under the guise of commercial ventures in some European states could only be countered by drastic revision of subsidy arrangements and by placing all air transport on a really business footing.

He showed that 14 countries in Europe expended more than £4,000,000 annually in direct subsidy to air transport lines. Only one of those nations—Holland—shares with Great Britain the possession of air lines which are approaching real commercial and economic operation.

Mr. Handley Page made the assumption that the passengers airborne on the continental airlines in a year weighed approximately 15,000 tons (at 12 persons to a ton) and on this basis he arrived at the astonishing conclusion that the carriage of every airline passenger costs about 16 in direct subsidy. This was explained by observers that many of the present routes were operated for political and military, rather than commercial, reasons by aeroplanes which are uneconomical because they are designed with an eye to possible military eventualities.

England and Holland were showing the way to real commercial exploitation of the aeroplane. The sooner all of the world's air liners are run on a similar basis, the better for aviation, he declared.

## Physician Takes To Air

Oklahoma Doctor Looks After Patients In Five States

Mangum, Oklahoma, boasts of a physician who has a unique method of carrying on his medical practice. Dr. G. Fowler Border virtually has taken his practice "up in the air," and estimates he travels approximately 50,000 miles by aeroplane yearly caring for his patients.

Dr. Border, in his "air ambulance," a four-cabin monoplane, administers to patients in five states—Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Kansas and Louisiana.

## A Perfect Landlord

New York Man Carrying Tenants Until Times Improve

Michael Sypiewski is the perfect landlord. He returned a cheque to the Poor and Alms Department of New York, which was to pay him for back rent from tenants who have become charges of the city.

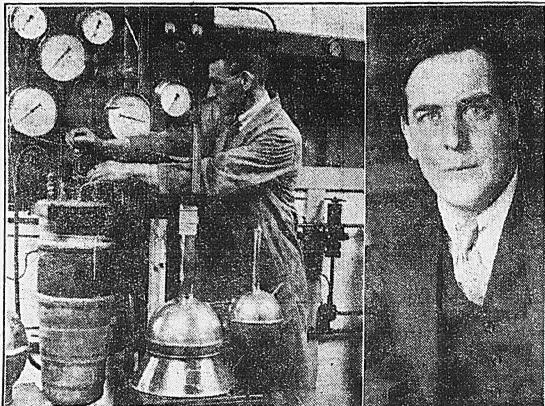
Sypiewski returned the cheque, saying that as all his tenants were honest and had been living in his house long enough to own it he would carry them along until times got better.

During a carnival in the Southern States a Senator rode a jackass up the steps of the state capitol. Arithmetical calculation assures us that one and one make two.

Rhode Island bent, creeping bent, and Canadian bluegrass are the best grasses to plant in shady places.

W. N. U. 1933

## BALDWIN OPENS A WONDER LABORATORY AT CAMBRIDGE



A wonder laboratory for research work was opened by the Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin at Cambridge, this month which contains apparatus which will split the atom on a scale unknown before. The building is the new Ludwig Mond Laboratory, where the Russian scientist, Professor Kapitz (right), will carry on his atomic research. The photo on the left shows part of the laboratory in which can be seen a hydrogen liquefier for making liquid temperature minus 233 centigrade.

## Color Protection For Foods

**Green Is Most Useful With Black As Second Best**

The department of agriculture has publicly patented the discovery that oil-bearing foods are best protected from the sun's rays by grass green or black. The discovery was based on the findings of Mayne B. Coo, a young chemist, who ascertained that green is the most desirable for food protection from rancidity, and black is a second best.

Approximately \$1,000,000 worth of food spoils annually in the United States the department finds, and believes inauguration of the color protection will go a long way in saving foods. Coo reported that food exposed in clear glass containers spoiled most quickly, that yellowish or bluish green failed to protect.

The green must be of the chlorophyll hue, scientifically described as the portion of the spectrum lying between 4,900 and 5,600 angstrom units. The established protection applies to oil-bearing fields, but Coo is continuing experimentation to ascertain if other colors will guard the sweeteness and purity of non-oil bearing foods.

The green protective principle applies to butter, salad oil, lard, pecans, cashew nuts, potato chips, mayonnaise, whole wheat flour, cornmeal, many bakery products and foods containing some quantity of oil. Sunlight hastens the photo-chemical composition of silk. Experiments have shown, Coo said, that ultra-violet and infra red rays cause quick decomposition of certain foods.

## Ex-Kaiser Has Mascot

Sachet Once Belonged To King William Of Prussia

The ex-Kaiser still keeps, it is said, the mascot which was given by a little girl to King William of Prussia on the eve of the battle of Sedan 1870. It is a sachet containing what once was a sprig of four-leaved clover. After the defeat of the French King returned the mascot to the child with the wish that it would bring her as much luck as it had brought him; but years after the ex-Kaiser bought it back and during the war carried it everywhere, it is said.

## Shorten Length Of River

Engineers Have Cut Ten Miles Off The Mississippi

Ten miles was clipped off the length of the Mississippi River when government engineers, using tons of dynamite, blasted a hole into the embankment at Diamond Point, south of Natchez, and allowed the river to flow into a new channel. It took two dredges working in opposite directions nearly three months to cut the channel through the point and the dynamite did the rest.

An organization of nature-lovers is asking Congress to pick a national tree. Without wishing to prejudice the thing, we'd say off-hand that the plum appears most strongly to the chosen representatives of the people.

Mother—"What made you stay so late. Have a flat tire?"

Daughter (dreamily)—"No, mother, I hardly call him flat."

No living species of birds have teeth.

An airplane of 100 horse-power costs between \$2,500 and \$1,000.

## Trapper Reports Furs Scarce

Catch In Fort Reliance Area Mostly White Fox

Contrary to most reports this year from the Northwest Territories, furs in and around Fort Reliance are not plentiful, according to A. E. McFarland, a trapper who was forced to return to civilization by illness. He arrived in Edmonton on the N.A.R. train from McMurray after an aeroplane flight from Fort Resolution with Canadian Airways' pilots.

McFarland, who has been trapping in the north for the last seven years, reported the mildest winter in the Fort Reliance area since he has been there. Winds have been exceptionally strong, however. The catch has been mostly white fox there this year, he stated.

Last October he saw huge caribou herds ranging in number from 10,000 to 40,000 animals.

"People down here would never believe how large these herds are," he said. "I got within half a mile of them and it was a sight worth a lot of money to a film producer," he exclaimed.

The average trapper in the Northwest Territories is continually in debt. Once you get up there it is hard to make enough money to make the expensive trip out again," he stated.

McFarland was taken ill and was brought into Fort Reliance by a neighboring trapper, from his cabin 120 miles east of the fort on the headwaters of the Thelon River.

He came down with the R.C.M.P.

Patrol to Fort Resolution and to McMurray by aeroplane.

## Use Of Narcotics

**Alberta May Take Master Up With Federal House To Check Evil**

Action to check the illegal use of narcotics in Alberta will be taken up with the Federal authorities, according to statements made in the legislature by Hon. George Hoadeley, Minister of Agriculture.

At the time, the minister was speaking of investigations of the reported prevalence of doping or drugging of race horses in Alberta, about which inquiries had been made in the House last year by Col. F. C. Jamieson, Conservative, Edmonton, and J. Bowlen, Liberal, Calgary.

Referring to the question, Hon. Mr. Hoadeley said it was one of supreme importance, particularly from the viewpoint of the dangers if the drugs ever got into the hands of people to be used indiscriminately. It was a matter which would be taken up with the authorities in Ottawa he declared.

To meet the problem of the growing population and resultant congestion in mental institutions in this province, the government proposes to make use of one of the agricultural schools, it was stated by the minister.

More room is required for 100 chronic female cases in mental institutions and it is these which Lord Inchiquin is titular chief—for relinquishing a claim to the sovereignty of Southern Ireland. The O'Briens were Kings of Munster for centuries.

Young Writer—The art in telling a story consists of knowing what to leave unsaid.

Married Friend—It doesn't make much difference, my boy. My experience is that she finds out anyway.—Bulletin (Sydney).

No artist can paint a self-made man as big as he thinks he is.

## Moslem Pilgrims Use Cars

**Machines Have Replaced Camel Caravans To Large Degree**

The camel has at last been affected by the machine age.

Moslem pilgrims who cross the Arabian Desert to the holy city of Mecca, near the famed Red Sea, now use the automobile to a large degree instead of the camel, according to the commerce department.

Camel caravans were formerly employed exclusively to transport the pious overland from Egypt, Syria, Iraq and other parts of the Moslem world to the place of pilgrimage.

Hard-surfaced roads have replaced caravan routes.

## Had His Sympathy

Years ago, a young lawyer, M. H. Aylesworth, now president of the National Broadcasting Co., was defending a western farmer against some bankers who held an overdue mortgage against Aylesworth's client, on which they were trying to foreclose. The farmer lost, and when informed he would have to give up his farm, burst into tears.

"Don't cry, please," one of the bankers said sympathetically, patting the farmer's shoulder. "Everything will come out all right."

"I'm not crying for myself," the farmer sobbed. "I'm crying when I think of you bankers going into the farming business."

It has just been discovered that in 1916 London had a baby clinic where mothers could take their children and receive advice.

## Garden Notes

**Developing the Vegetable Garden To Its Full Possibility**

(By Gordon Lindsay Smith)

In the Old Country a vegetable calendar, like the one hung on the wall, includes every month in the year. In other words, the man across the Atlantic expects a continuous supply from his vegetable patch. How different is the case here where the average man is content if he can have new potatoes ready by early July, and corn and tomatoes by the middle of August. There is nothing much expected before the end of June, nor after mid-September; that is, if we except some potatoes and, possibly a pumpkin or two put away for winter use.

But while we are not favoured with a very long growing season, it is true, we have compensation in hotter sunshine and longer hours of daylight which permit us to grow many things that Britain, for instance, must import, and if we take full advantage of the long lists of vegetables we can grow, our calendar might be extended almost the year round. In the winter, besides enjoying our own cabbage, carrots, potatoes, turnips and similar hardy things from the cellar, we may have fresh rhubarb and mushrooms growing in the same place.

If we possess a hot bed or bit of a greenhouse we may have lettuce, cress and radish ready for the table in March. Asparagus, rhubarb, perennial onions and parsnips come along the first thing in the spring, and these are followed by lettuce, radish, spinach and similar things which are ready for use from three to six weeks after planting. Fifty days after sowing the earliest peas are ready and by using an early, medium and late pea, or successive plantings, we may continue using them for weeks. The first thinning of beets make excellent greens and are taken out six weeks after sowing. Baby carrots are delicious and are ready about the same time. By making several sowings and using early, as well as late, types we spread the supply of fresh vegetables over the entire growing season. Late white corn will remain in perfect condition for several weeks after frost if we cut stalks and all store, and tomatoes will continue to ripen until Christmas if vines are pulled and hung up in the cellar. By handing the well-known vegetables in this fashion, and by gradually extending our list of new things until we have tried everything offered in the seed catalogue, we can develop our vegetable garden to its full possibilities.

**General Layouts:**—Though we exercise our ingenuity or architectural skill and our pocket books to the utmost, a house without growing things about it is but half complete. Something is needed to soften the harsh lines and to tie the whole affair down to Mother Earth. To do this the gardener uses a variety of material, grass, flower beds, vines, shrubbery and trees. The general theory is the same in all cases, but the effects are individual. If the property is our own we will use permanent things in the way of creepers and shrubbery, but if we simply are a tenant and expect to move in the near future, we may depend upon annuals entirely and make a fairly good job of it, because under this heading we have vines which will grow from ten to fifteen feet in a single season and tall plants, such as Cosmos, Mexican Sunflower and Castor Beans, that will serve excellently in place of perennial shrubs. Even in the case of a property owner, it is a good thing to work in plenty of annuals during the first few years, while the other plants are getting established.

As capital expenditures were taboo in these times, the school would serve as a stop gap and it was hoped that the House would approve the scheme, he said.

## Moslem Pilgrims Use Cars

Machines Have Replaced Camel Caravans To Large Degree

The camel has at last been affected by the machine age.

Moslem pilgrims who cross the Arabian Desert to the holy city of Mecca, near the famed Red Sea, now use the automobile to a large degree instead of the camel, according to the commerce department.

Camel caravans were formerly employed exclusively to transport the pious overland from Egypt, Syria, Iraq and other parts of the Moslem world to the place of pilgrimage.

Hard-surfaced roads have replaced caravan routes.

## Had His Sympathy

Years ago, a young lawyer, M. H. Aylesworth, now president of the National Broadcasting Co., was defending a western farmer against some bankers who held an overdue mortgage against Aylesworth's client, on which they were trying to foreclose. The farmer lost, and when informed he would have to give up his farm, burst into tears.

"Don't cry, please," one of the bankers said sympathetically, patting the farmer's shoulder. "Everything will come out all right."

"I'm not crying for myself," the farmer sobbed. "I'm crying when I think of you bankers going into the farming business."

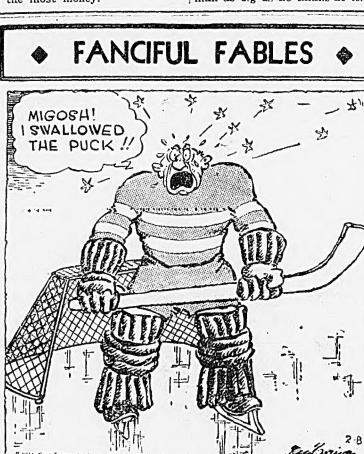
It has just been discovered that in 1916 London had a baby clinic where mothers could take their children and receive advice.

Magistrate—"The traffic policeman says you got sarcastic with him."

Mr. Nagger—"But I didn't intend to be. He talked to me like my wife does, and I forgot myself and answered, 'Yes, my dear!'"

Radio fans of Germany are demanding more political news from foreign countries and more non-partisan local political reviews.

Economical farmers in Argentina are rebuilding old stationary threshers for use this season.



W. N. U. 1933

## Unique Plant Is Set Up In Ontario Town For Extraction Of Radium From Pitchblende

A prospector high above Great Bear Lake looked down. Strange markings on the shore of the lake lured him. The next year he returned and found pitchblende mineral from which radium is derived. From that casual glance came Canada's first radium refinery at Port Hope, Ont.

It's a queer place, this refinery. A long concrete building surrounded by a high wire fence. A strange place. The front door is locked. The fence seems insurmountable. A watchman at the gate scrutinizes people closely. A show of credentials and finally admittance.

A long white table covered with jars of minerals. A big safe. Burners burn one burning steadily. A small retort filled with mineral "steaming" over the burner.

In the background the factory. Huge tanks on one side. On the other, a maze of pipes, stairs, earthenware crucibles, pots. On the left the tanks for uranium extraction. On the right, the machinery for the production of the world's most valuable "salt." For it looks like salt; this load-packed radium which is so greatly needed for cancer treatment. But there is a vast difference. A needle no larger than that used in a phonograph is worth \$650 when filled with radium.

But with M. L. Pochon, scientist who learned his trade in Paris, let us climb to the roof, the "top of the world," as Mr. Pochon says. Wooden stairways wind around the machinery. At the top is a narrow platform. There are bags of ore, pitchblende. There are carboys of chemicals. Into two electrically-stirred vats the ore and chemicals are poured. The ore is a black powder, already ground.

The mixture is heated and stirred. Strange things happen. It travels by gravity and vacuum pump into other vats, through rubber-lined pipes. Finally the uranium and residue is drawn off. The white precipitate containing the radium is removed to the laboratory. The residue starts up through the top again and moves through a succession of wooden tanks until it emerges as a yellow powder, used for ceramics and pigments.

But that is of minor importance. Let us follow the radium to the "lab" for the final processing.

There are dozens of quartz bowls in the "lab." The radium, in liquid solution, moves from one to the other. The liquid crystallizes. It travels on and on, the bulb becoming less and less. From the big vats in which it started it moves gradually into smaller glasses and bowls. Eventually, it reached a small container no larger than Millay's thimble. It is pure radium now, nearly ready to take its place in the fight against the dread scourge of cancer.

In many cases the radium must now be placed in surgical needles. This is a delicate and dangerous operation. For radium's emanation and radiation are dangerous. Hence the chemist, as he files the needles, must be protected. He sits before a glass case. He places his hands in rubber gloves, through holes in the end of the case. Across the section where his chest rests runs a heavy lead pad. The rays are absorbed by lead, while the sealed glass case retains the bulk of emanation.

It takes hours to fill each tiny needle. Then the radium is weighed on scales so delicate the markings of a lead pencil on a sheet of paper would upset their balance. They will weigh 1/100th of a milligram, and there are 1,000 milligrams in a gram. It is delicate work.

In the laboratory too is a large vat of water. After each operation the scientists wash their hands in this vat. When the vat becomes filled it too is submitted to the final process, giving the radium itself. Every possible atom of the radium is extracted, for it is of vast value.

And, as was often said of pigs at the Chicago stock-yards, everything is used but the "squeal."

### Had Good Training

Couch (to new man)—You're great! The way you hammer the line, dodge, tackle your man and worm through your opponents is simply marvelous.

New Player (modestly)—I guess it all comes from my early training, sir. You see my mother used to take me shopping with her on bargain days.

Coffee grown in Guatemala last season filled 567,000 sacks.

### Holland's Plans Going Ahead

#### Reclamation Of Land Involves Total Cost Of Four Hundred Million

While public works in many parts of the world are at a standstill owing to the financial stringency it is interesting to note that work on Holland's great 20-mile barring dam across the Zuider Zee and the reclamation plans connected therewith go merrily ahead. In fact, work on the dam proper has been completed and it is now possible to drive across the sea in a motor car or other conveyance. The dam is a unique connection between the two Dutch provinces, North Holland and Friesland. It is part of the Zuider Zee reclaiming plan, which involves a total cost of \$400,000,000, of which \$50,000 acres of new territory are to be won. The first of four polders, covering an area of 50,000 acres, is already in cultivation. The dam itself, huge batteries of locks and bridges included, has called for an expense of \$600,000,000. It is 300 feet wide and carries a railway track, a highway for fast traffic, a cyclists' path and a road for pedestrians—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

### Hard Times

#### Comparing The Present Era With the Difficult Times Of 1894

Frequent comparison is heard of the present era with the "hard times" of 1894, but so far we have heard of no one going back to drinking "sin and misery" as a substitute for coffee.

"Sin and misery" was made by burning bread until black, and then steeping it as tea, explains A. E. Hatch. It received its name through a remark of a neighbor of the Hatch family at that time that "it is a sin to burn the bread and misery to drink it."—Wakonda, S.D., Monitor.



By Ruth Rogers



TINY GIRLS LOVE TO WEAR FREE AND EASY CLOTHES FOR PLAYTIME

And won't she love this cunning dress? The fulness hangs from the brief French yoke. The skirt may join the yoke with pin tucks or with soft gathering as in the bias view.

It is very pretty indeed, yet very practical. The yellow batiste with tiny white dots and plain white trim.

Blue ground dimly with wee white posies and white contrast is another delicious scheme.

Pique, linen, gingham and seersucker are other sturdy smart suggestions.

Style No. 465 is designed for sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

Size 4 requires 1½ yards 35-inch, with ¾ yard 35-inch contrast lace.

Price of pattern 20 cents in stamps or coin (coin is preferred). Wrap coin carefully.

### How To Order Patterns

Address: Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg

Pattern No. .... Size .....

Name .....

Town .....

### WHERE THE NEW WAR IS FLAMING



Here is a map showing the location of the outbreak of hostilities between Colombia and Peru, which ended a century of peace between the two nations. For many weeks Colombia and Peru have been disputing the small area about the frontier town of Leticia, which was ceded to Colombia by treaty some years ago. The dispute reached a climax with the bombing of a Colombia gunboat by Peruvian planes on the Putumayo River and the capture of the town of Tarapaca by Colombian forces. The disputed area is like a match in a powder magazine, as Brazil and Ecuador are likely to be drawn into the brawl before the business is settled.

### Program For Recovery

#### Helps To Prosperity As Seen By Secretary Of U.S. Treasury

Ogden L. Mills, United States secretary of the treasury, urges as a program for recovery:

"First, a balanced budget; second, an easy money policy consistently pursued by the principal central banks; third, a definite attack on the debt problem, not by wholesale treatment but by setting up adequate machinery to deal with different categories of debt; fourth, a settlement of the foreign debt question; fifth, a stabilization of world exchanges by a return in the first instance to the gold standard by the more important commercial and industrial countries; sixth, the lifting of arbitrary trade barriers."

This is partially a program for the United States and partially a program for the world.

For Canada, there can be drawn up a program to aid recovery that would be this country's most useful contribution to its own and the world's prosperity.

It is as follows:

1. Balance the federal budget.
2. Balance the provincial budgets.
3. Reduce local taxation.

All else is secondary and most of the other aids to recovery would follow naturally.—Financial Post.

### Canadian Airways

#### More Than a Million Miles Flown By Machines In 1932

Nearly 9,000 passengers were carried by the Canadian Airways in 1932, according to operating statistics released recently.

Passengers carried on mail lines numbered 807, on other lines of the company, 8,963.

The mail carried during the year amounted to 299,068 pounds. Freight and express carried by Canadian Airways planes totalled 1,370,136 pounds.

More than a million miles were flown by Canadian Airways machines in 1932. Of this total, 287,372 were flown on mail lines and 1,006,833 were flown on the company's other lines.

Two hundred pounds of hay, corn, and roots make a day's meal for an elephant.

### More Radio Licenses

#### Increasing Number Of People Shown To Be Using Radios

People are buying radios and taking out licences for them in increasing degree, says the monthly statement of the radio branch of the marine department. For the 10 months of the fiscal year ending January, over 100,000 more licences were issued than in the whole of the previous year. The 10 months' total was 710,553, as compared with 598,538 in the fiscal year ended in 1932.

The teacher was putting questions to the class.

"What do we call a man," he asked, "who keeps on talking and talking when people are no longer interested?"

"Please, sir," replied a boy, "a teacher."

### FASCIST CHANCELLOR AND HIS CONSERVATIVE AIDE



Here is the first picture of Adolf Hitler (left), to arrive in Canada since his elevation to the Chancellorship of Germany. With the Nazi leader is Colonel Franz von Papen, former Chancellor of Hitler's cabinet and Dictator of Prussia.

## Fastest Train In The World, Operated In Germany, Has The Speed Of An Aeroplane

Speedy as an airplane, cheaper than a locomotive, cheaper too, perhaps, than automobile transportation, the new German Diesel-motorized express train has stood all its test trips with a success that has attracted the attention of railroad men from all over the world, and now the "flying Hamburger" has been entered as the "fastest train on earth" for regular service on the Hamburg-Berlin route beginning in March.

Personal experience of the "lightning train," as the Germans call it, is sufficient to bring conviction that this may after all be the railroad's answer to steadily growing competition of automobiles. It is sufficient, too, to justify the inclusion of the "flying Hamburger" in that remarkable series of post-war technical achievements by German engineers and the "Do-X."

The long, low, violet, and cream colored, streamlined car, pulls out of the Lehrter station in Berlin at 10:30 o'clock in the morning. The 100 passengers, luxuriously accommodated, are scarcely aware that even before the train has cleared the maze of local switches the speed has reached the average top of a through express in the open country. At sixty miles an hour the vibration is hardly perceptible.

Beyond the suburbs the speed increases to seventy, eighty, and then on a straightaway it jumps to ninety miles an hour. Now there are very few persons in the world who have travelled ninety miles an hour on a railroad train, but any traveler who has ridden the fast transcontinental trains of America knows how it feels to be going at seventy or seventy-five. We were sure the "flying Hamburger" was not making more than seventy-five when our hosts asked us to visit the motorman's compartment.

There, up in front, the speedometer showed ninety, then ninety-five, then 100 and finally hovered around the maximum, 104 miles an hour, the fastest speed ever reached by a motor-driven, propellerless vehicle on rails. Controlling this speed, controlling every adjustment of the combined Diesel-engine, dynamo-motor unit, the motorman had but one movement to make. The entire control is centred in a single handle, simple as the control of a street car.

Our vibration was even less than in an ordinary Pullman at half the speed. One good reason is the under-slung construction, and this is unique in the "flying Hamburger." For here the inventor, Dr. Frederick Fuchs, director of the Federal Railways, solved for the first time, the problem of compressing the whole motive power, consisting of two 400-horse-power Diesel engines and two electric generators, in two compact units, slung just above the rails, so that the centre of gravity is very near the roadbed and the train hugs the ground so closely that it can take curves at double the speed of an ordinary train.

But up in front the sense of velocity became impressive. The rails stretched out in endless bands of silver and they poured down the maw of our hooded monster at a rate that made one gasp. An express train, laboring along on a parallel track in our direction, seemed standing still as we shot past.

We were going at a speed of forty-five meters a second. The German rails are fifteen meters long. Some idea

of what 104 miles an hour is may be gained from the fact we were hitting three railheads a second. This was so fast it blurred the clicks into a steady hum.

Back in the passengers' compartment nobody noticed the speed, and walters from the buffet-bar served soup and coffee with no more difficulty than on the dinner of the North Express. We pulled into Hamburg at 12:50, and a vast crowd peered over the embankment railings to watch the go-goey-eyed snout of the "lightning train" nose to rest just two hours and twenty minutes after it had left Berlin. We had cut nearly an hour off the ordinary train time from Berlin to Hamburg and had covered the 187 miles at an average of eighty miles an hour.

But that train had just warmed up. Without refueling and without the necessity of stopping for anything, the "flying Hamburger" can run 1,300 miles or from Berlin to Paris and back non-stop. It could be made to develop an average speed much higher than eighty miles an hour, as on the existing crowded track. An extra track from Berlin to Hamburg would make possible an average speed of 100 miles an hour, so that the trip between these two cities could be made in under two hours.

But the profitability of the "flying Hamburger" depends, of course, on its cost. The first unit cost \$90,000 to build, according to Dr. Fuchs. This is more than it would cost in anything like mass production. But the operating cost, according to Dr. Fuchs, is one-fourth the cost of running a steam locomotive train with the same carrying capacity.

At the moment its speed is also greater, from station to station, than the normal airplane speed. Planes now in use in Germany would require an hour and a half from field to field, but another hour has to be added for transportation to and from the fields, making a total of two hours and thirty minutes against the "flying Hamburger's" two hours and twenty minutes.

### Public Misunderstandings

#### Sole Obstacle In The Way Of War Debt Settlement

The need for an attitude by the layman in economics similar to that of the layman in preventive science was urged by Sir Norman Angell at the Oxford Luncheon Club. In that way only, he said, could we be sure that our society would not relapse into chaos.

Sir Norman, who has just returned from the United States, said that public misunderstanding there was the sole obstacle in the way of a settlement of the debt question. "We are going to face in the matter of debt settlement," he said, "a period of great bitterness in attitude on the part of the United States which will postpone the general financial and economic settlement. That postponement owing to American policy and attitude is not due to the fact that Americans are more avaricious than anyone else.

"I believe sincerely that their attitude is just similar to that of ours on reparations 15 years ago. Broadly, the situation is that you have on one side in the United States all the economists, all the experts, and all the bankers standing either for cancellation or ruthless scaling down of the debts. On the other side of the fence you have the great multitudes, the electorates, and the politicians standing for payment to the last dot. The terror of the politicians in the presence of popular misunderstanding is intense."—Manchester Guardian.

The Pied Piper of Hamelin has taken to the air. Swarms of rats and mice made a sudden appearance in the North Caucasus area in Russia, and became so destructive, appeals for help were made. A squadron of five aeroplanes was dispatched to the district and by use of poison dropped from the air succeeded in exterminating them.

"Smith wants me to lend him \$5. Do you advise me to do so?"

"You would be doing me a personal favor."

"How is that?"

"If he does not get the money from me he will come to me."

Editor—"My boy, your punctuation and grammar are something fierce."

Literary Aspirant—"Then there is no hope for me?"

"Sure there is; try dialect stories."

## attacks COLDS

2 WAYS at once  
1- by stimulation  
2- and inhalation

rub on  
**VICKS**  
VAPORUB

26/  
24/  
OVER 17 MILLION JARS USED YEARLY

## WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

Inmate Of London Zoo Was 200 Years Old

Last calendar year 50,000 pounds of New Zealand butter was entered into Canada, while 400,000 pounds came into this country in bond.

Eighty-one persons were killed, 120 injured and 10 were missing after an explosion in two gasoline vulcanizers in a Chinese rubber factory in est. Shanghai.

Formed in Ottawa during the Imperial Economic Conference, the Empire Fruit Producers' Federation will hold its first annual meeting in London, England, in the latter part of August or September.

Compulsory voting is provided for in a bill, which W. E. N. Sinclair, House Liberal leader, gave notice in the Ontario legislature. Mr. Sinclair would have everybody who has a vote exercise his franchise or lose it.

There was one automobile to every 56 people in the world in 1931, as compared with one car to every 54 in 1930, according to figures compiled by the U.S. Commerce Department's automotive division.

Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith, it is said, is planning to try for a new record for a flight from England to Australia in about eight days. The record, held by C. W. A. Scott, is eight days, 20 hours, 49 minutes.

Two manufacturing firms in London, Ontario, are producing about 30,000 jigsaw puzzles daily. Some 450 people, mostly girls, have been given employment and the payroll is more than \$7,500 weekly.

A chain of meteorological stations, linked with posts in the Arctic, the tropics and Antarctic, in daily radio communication with a central bureau, is the ambition of Sir Hubert Wilkins, adventurer and scientist, he told interviewers at Winnipeg.

Abolition of speed-limit regulations to be replaced by provision placing onus on drivers to run their cars at a speed warranted by circumstances not to endanger the life or property was approved by the Ontario Motor League meeting in Toronto.

### Greece Barters With Canada

System Sanctioned By Recognized Government Now In Effect

First official system of barter receiving sanction in modern times from a recognized government came into effect February 15, when the Republic of Greece permitted importation of a selected list of commodities only in exchange for Hellenic products, it was learned from officials of the Montreal Board of Trade.

Products which must henceforth be exported to Greece on the barter plan include fresh fish, fresh fruit, shoes and leather products, furs, furniture, iron products including iron pipes and tubes, perfumes, toys and pencils.

The barter plan is of great interest to industrialists the world over, particularly in the United Kingdom and France, but what effect the Hellenic experiment will have on Canadian export business is not known here.

A committee of five often consists of the man who does the work, three others to put him on the back, and one to bring in a minority report.

### QUIVERING NERVES

Yield to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

When you are just on edge... when you can't stand the children's noise... when everything is a burden... when you are irritable and blue... try this medicine. 98 out of 100 women report benefit.

It will give you just the extra energy you need. Life will seem worth living again.

W. N. U. 1933

### For Cadet Training

House Of Commons Passes Vote For \$300,000 For This Purpose

The House of Commons passed a vote of \$300,000 for cadet training, defeating an amendment by Miss Agnes MacPhail (Prog., South-East Grey), to decrease it by \$30,000.

The question of cadet training in Canadian schools came up for discussion again when the national defence estimates were under consideration. When this item, amounting to \$300,000, was being considered it met with considerable opposition.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

The motion was defeated.

A motion was before the committee, moved by Miss MacPhail, that the vote be decreased by \$30,000, an amount equal to the objective of the United Charities of Ottawa for its work in the interests of needy children.

# Keep ROYAL YEAST CAKES handy in your kitchen



## SWEET ROLLS made with Royal Yeast Cakes (overnight dough method)

In the evening dissolve 1 Royal Yeast Cake in 1/4 c. of tepid water. Seal and cool 2 c. milk, add 2 tbsps. butter and 2 tbsps. lard, 2 tbsps. sugar and 1 tsp. salt. Beat in the yeast until well mixed. This makes a Sponge Dough. Let rise overnight.

In the morning cream together 4 egg yolks, 4 tbsps. sugar, 1 tsp. cinnamon (op-



Buy Made-in-Canada Goods

Our Free Booklet,  
"The Royal Road to Better Health," tells how Royal Yeast Cakes will help you live longer, healthier and happier. Please send us your address.

FOR over 50 years Royal Yeast Cakes have been the mark of quality wherever dry yeast is used for home baking. Order a supply now. Sealed in air-tight waxed paper, they stay fresh for months. Keep them handy in your kitchen. And be sure to get the ROYAL YEAST BAKE BOOK to use when at home. 23 tested recipes for a variety of delicious breads. Address Standard Brands Limited, Fraser Ave. & Liberty St., Toronto, Ont.

## HEART OF THE NORTH

By

WILLIAM  
BYRON  
MOWERY

(WNU Service)  
Copyright by William Byron Mowery

### CHAPTER VI.—Continued.

"To buy it? You making a trip? Go ahead, take it and use it, Alan."

"But I'm not bringing it back. I'm leaving this country in it. How much?"

Drummond was all tangled in Alan's swift words. "That cause isn't worth a lot. . . . You're leaving this country. . . . The motor cost me a hundred but it's three years old. . . . You're not bringing it back? I'll get along, Alan," she said simply.

As she gave him her hand, wishing him good fortune on his venture, Alan had a vision of the lonely, fear-born weeks ahead of Joyce. He was all sympathy and tenderness for her—so brave a girl so loyal to her dad, so spirited and pretty.

He was shaken with the temptation to tell Joyce of the secret and powerful circumstances which had torn him away from her and made inevitable his engagement to Elizabeth. He had done Joyce a wrong; he owed her a confession and an explanation of his motive. But there were reasons that kept him silent. He had fought that fight in his own conscience; he had acted deliberately, to tell Joyce of it now would avail nothing. He felt that Joyce, however much she had loved him once, had gone back to a casual friendship with him now, and a reversion of their intimacy would be painful to them both.

With a handclasp, a final word of cheer about her father, he stepped into the motor canoe, started the engine, headed the boat out from the shore. Looking back, he watched Joyce's slender figure grown more and more wraith-like in the mist until his eyes no longer could see her.

Over at the MacMillan trading post Joyce was awaiting a visit from Bill Harlock. A young Loucheau, John Tahanee, had brought a note from Bill, saying he would be along some time late this evening.

## EDWARDSBURG CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP

A pure, wholesome,  
and economical table  
Syrup. Children love  
its delicious flavor.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED, MONTREAL

This last week had been a feverishly busy one for her. With no hesitation she was sacrificing the entire trading stock. Word of her good bargains had gone out by moccasin telegraph, and the peltry was rolling in beyond all her expectations. Her days were from twenty to twenty-four hours long. Hasty meals for herself and old Dad Pence. Sleep in broken bits when she could snatch an hour or so. Sorting and grading furs as expertly as any man. It was work for any two men, and she was doing it lone-handed, earning the fur-dollars to fight her dad's battle.

Fatherly carrying out Alan's instructions, she had done a bit of detective work on her own account. But she failed to glean the slightest hint of information.

The mystery of the bandits' sudden appearance engrossed her, as it had Alan; and with good reason it made her keenly uneasy. Those men were hiding in the Thail-Azazah, not many hours distant. Knowing as she did that her father was innocent, she believed that they had put that fatal pack of furs in the shed because of some animus against him. Their hostility might extend to her, his daughter; and they might make some attempt against her. There were times, when she thought of those vicious brutal criminals so near her, that she wanted to flee back to the safety of the post and the mothering of Mrs. Drummond.

"I'll be entirely out of the country, out of it for weeks and weeks. She mustn't know that; she'd never terriblly alone; she might even come to believe I've deserted her, as I did last winter. But if she thinks I'm still here on the Waterways, perhaps working secretly, it'll help her keep up hope."

"Joyce, he instructed her, 'I'd like for you, there at the trading post, to question these Indians and metis when they bring in poultry. You might pick up some information about those six men.'"

"I'll do it, Alan. And if there's anything else, to help you..."

"There isn't except to keep your courage up and be careful of yourself, Joyce, if you'll promise to take care of yourself there on the Aloska, I'll go away feeling a mighty lot better. I'll be working alone."

"I'll get along, Alan," she said simply.

As she gave him her hand, wishing him good fortune on his venture, Alan had a vision of the lonely, fear-born weeks ahead of Joyce. He was all sympathy and tenderness for her—so brave a girl so loyal to her dad, so spirited and pretty.

He was shaken with the temptation to tell Joyce of the secret and powerful circumstances which had torn him away from her and made inevitable his engagement to Elizabeth. He had done Joyce a wrong; he owed her a confession and an explanation of his motive. But there were reasons that kept him silent. He had fought that fight in his own conscience; he had acted deliberately, to tell Joyce of it now would avail nothing. He felt that Joyce, however much she had loved him once, had gone back to a casual friendship with him now, and a reversion of their intimacy would be painful to them both.

In the twilight she heard the drone of Bill's motor canoe down the Aloska. When the craft swung around a bend, she stood up and waved. Catching sight of her on the jutting rock, Bill glided alongside.

He held a warm place in her heart. He had a man's stubborn will power, he was honest and open as daylight, he was loyal clean through.

Joyce knew that Bill loved her, in a dogged hopeless way, asking nothing more than to do favors for her and be always dependable when she needed some one. She was sorry for him, terribly sorry he loved her. For his sake she had several times rebuffed him; but it hurt Bill so visibly that she had stopped.

She invited him: "Bill, let's go up to the post. You're tired. And I'll get you a bite to eat."

"I can't, Joyce," he reluctantly refused. "I've got to light out for Endurance. I just wanted to drop past and see that everything is all right with you. How you've been making out?"

"Better than I even expected. I've taken in an awful lot of furs."

"That's good. But I mean, any trouble with these 'breeds or Smokies'?" He spoke rather belligerently toward a hypothetical enemy of hers.

"Not the slightest bit," Joyce assured him. That was not exactly true; a couple of incidents of the last week had been a little ugly. But she felt she could guard herself against those cowards.

She asked rather hesitantly, "Has anything happened at Fort Endur-

ance?" Bill? She was thinking of Elizabeth waiting there, and that beating question crowded out even her father's trouble. It took an effort to speak of it. Bill knew more of Alan's plan than she did. He might know the answer to that question.

He said: "No, nothing much has happened. I moved up to Alan's cabin. Haskell has made Whipple a corporal. Imagine that! The new doctor for Herschel Island came past on his way down north, and looked at Larry. He couldn't do any more than Father Claveray did. Larry's getting some strength back, and that chest wound is past the danger point, but his leg is all busted. The doctor said Larry 'll be permanently crippled. No hope of anything better."

"Have they sent — Is Dad still there?"

"Yes. We can't spare a man to take him out. He'll be there a week or ten days yet."

"You'll tell him about my good luck here? Bill? And tell him I'll be with him as soon as I close out this post?"

Bill nodded. He realized that this news might lift Dave MacMillan out of his despondency. Dave's state of mind was causing Bill anxiety. Resenting any kindness, he had sunk into sullen mood, uncaring, hopeless—a man brooding self-destruction.

Joyce forced herself to ask, "Have you heard anything at all of Alan, Bill?"

"No, not a word. I don't expect to for some time."

"You must know where he is and what he's doing . . ."

Bill realized she was asking him to tell her of Alan's venture. He wanted to tell her; and he knew he could trust her, but Alan had asked him not to let her know where he'd gone, and Alan might have personal reasons for it.

He lied: "No, I don't know. I'd just be guessing."

"But he's coming back, sometime, to Endurance," Joyce persisted.

"He may come back and may not. But not to stay. He's out of service, broke away complete. He turned his cables and things over to me. He isn't intending to come back. I know he's going to take that job in Victoria. Told me. One of the last things he said."

There was a moment's silence. Bill looked at Joyce curiously. She was staring down at the rock, plucking with trembling fingers at the wolf-fest moss, she was pale. "Did Alan say—?" The words came slowly, like reluctant footstep—"say anything about when he'll get married?"

"He didn't exactly say when, but it'll be as soon as he's carried through this scheme of his."

## FREE TRIAL OFFER OR KRUSCHEN

If you have never tried Kruschen try it now at no extra cost. We have distributed a great many special "GIANT" packages which make it easy for you to prove our claims for the new "GIANT" 75c bottle together with the regular 75c bottle.

This consists of our regular 75c bottle together with a special "GIANT" 75c bottle.

Both bottles are full size.

Send for our free booklet.

Write or wire.

REGULAR 75c BOTTLE

75c BOTTLE

REGULAR 75c BOTTLE

## THE CHINOOK ADVANCE

Published by Mrs. M. G. Nicholson every Thursday afternoon from The Advance Building, Main Street, Chinook, Alberta, and entered in the postoffice as second class mail matter.

All letters addressed to the editor for insertion in "The Advance," must be signed to show bona fides of the writer. Publication of letters is subject to the judgment of the Publisher. We do not necessarily coincide with views expressed.

The subscription rates to The Advance are \$1.50 per annum in Canada and \$2.00 outside of Canada.

The transient advertising rates in The advance are: display, 40¢ per inch for first week and 30¢ for each succeeding week, providing no change is made. For heavy composition an extra charge is made for first week. Reading notices, 10¢ per line. Legal advertising, 15¢ per count line for first week and 10¢ for each succeeding week. Cards of thanks, \$1.00.

The Advance is a member of the Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association and the Alberta Weekly Newspapers Association, and observes the prices and conditions of these organizations.

### SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements under this heading are charged at the rate of 50¢ for 25 words or less per week, with 10¢ for each additional 5 words. Three weeks for the price of two.

### Rearville News.

The Langford U. F. A. card party and dance held on Friday, Feb. 24th, was the most successful of any held this winter. Mrs. Spreiter and Mr. Courts won the high prizes and Mrs. Osterberg and Fernley Courts the consolation. J. E. Bunney was in charge of the evening's entertainment. The next one is to be held at Rearville school on Friday, March 10th.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Mason entertained a number of the young people on Saturday evening.

A number from this district attended the Olde Time Fiddlers' Contest at Chinook on Friday of last week.

C. T. Leitch entertained a number of his friends on Saturday.

Mr Courts and sons are clearing up the Langford farm in preparation for taking up their residence there again.

Mrs Duff, C. Hodge and the Carlson brothers were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Osterberg on Sunday.

We are pleased to hear that John McKinnon is back in the district again.

Arthur Stevens, nephew of Mr. Bunney, left for Calgary on Thursday. A farewell party was held in his honor last Saturday. We very much regret the departure of any of our young people.

Isabel Crawson won the book given as a prize for the highest marks in the Rearville school for January and February.

### Heathdale Happenings.

Mrs. W. Anderson entertained the Prairie Rock Club Thursday afternoon. The husbands were also present.

W. S. Warren and J. Robison were supper guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Allen on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Allen and family spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Warren.

### The Community Evening at

#### CHINOOK MARKET PRICES

##### WHEAT

1 Northern.....	\$ .27
2 Northern.....	.25
3 Northern.....	.24
No. 4.....	.22 1-2
No. 5.....	.21 1-2
No. 6.....	.20 1-2
Feed.....	.17 1-2

##### OATS

2 C. W.....	.10
3 C. W.....	.7
Feed.....	.6

### Heard Around Town

Mr. and Mrs. K. Hohlen, of Drumheller, were weekend visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. Petersen.

Gus Pigeon, of Drumheller, was a Chinook visitor over the weekend.

C. E. Neff, of Hanna, was in Chinook Friday and Saturday of last week.

Gus Cook, manager of the Chinook Hotel, returned on Friday last from Hanna, where he had been in the hospital recovering from injuries received in an auto accident some time since. Mr. Cook is still feeling the effects of his spill, but is rapidly recovering.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Otto entertained a number of friends to a turkey dinner on Sunday in honor of Levi Vennard, of Olds.

W. H. Blaney, of Hanna, superintendent of Pool elevators, was a business visitor in Chinook last Friday.

C. Blaney, who has been relieving at the Pool elevator in the absence of Mr. Hocart, left on Friday for his home at Hanna.

T. Sandman, formerly of Chinook, now of Westlock, was renewing acquaintances in this vicinity last week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. James Watson, of Edmonton, formerly of Chinook, were visitors in town last week end renewing acquaintances in the district.

Art Davis, of Nanton, who has been visiting at the home of his father, J. M. Davis, for the past month, returned home on Tuesday morning.

Don't forget the St. Patrick's Day Baseball Benefit Concert, Play and Dance under the auspices of the Chinook Baseball Club at Chinook School Auditorium on Friday, March 17th, commencing at 8 p.m. Popular music. Admission 25¢. Children free. Ladies please bring lunch. Everybody come and boost the Chinook Ball Club.

On Thursday, Feb 23rd, M. L. Chapman, while en route to the mines with his truck for coal, was run into by N. Steckle driving a Nash coupe. The collision occurred at the east side of Youngstown, Mr. Chapman traveling west and Mr. Steckle coming in on the south road struck the truck about centre side, overturning it and wrecking the cab. The Nash was but slightly damaged. Mr. Chapman suffered minor injuries in the way of

Clover Leaf on Friday night as usual. Ladies please bring lunch.

A large number of people from this district took in the concert put on by the School Fair Association at Chinook last Friday and enjoyed the affair immensely.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Trogan and Ray were supper guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Jacobson on Saturday.

Saturday was election day in ward 2, Collingwood Municipality. Allen Spreeman was elected by a majority of eight.

The Community Evening at

House Painting  
Paper Hanging  
Inside Decorations

See Our Latest  
Samples  
Wall Paper

Prices Reasonable.

W. J. Gallaugher Chinook

contusions and glass cuts and Mr. Steckle was uninjured.

Mrs. A. Hunter left last week to visit her parents at Crossfield.

The Ladies' Card Club met Tuesday evening at the home of Mrs. Chapman. Mrs. Jacques and Miss F. Robinson shared the honors. The club meets next week at the home of Mrs. Vanhook.

Misses Catherine Wright, Bella Lees and Leo Desmond, of Oyen, visited for the week end at the Todd home.

Mrs. John McAndrews (nee Lola Youngren) and baby son are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Butts.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Seeger, of Kinnuddy, Monday, February 27th, a daughter.

An interesting curling contest was played Saturday afternoon at Chinook at Oyen, a quartette of lady teachers from Oyen having challenged the local school staff. The Oyen girls emerged as victors by 2 points at the end of a good game.

Mrs. A. W. Rowland, of Aldersyde, and her son, A. S. Rowland, visited last week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Todd, leaving for home Tuesday afternoon.

The annual card party and dance of the Women's Institute will be held on Friday, March 10th in the school hall.

Crokinole boards will be provided for those not wishing to play cards. Admission 25¢, lunch included.

Born—To Mr. S. Squires on Friday, February 24th, a son.

The regular meeting of the Women's Institute was held Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. W. S. Lee, with Nichol declared

Mrs. J. W. Lawrence and Mrs. Harry Lloyd assisting. The meeting was opened by the vice president, Mrs. R. D. Vanhook. Mrs. J. W. Lawrence, president, was in attendance but did not feel able to preside. The secretary, Mrs. C. Purple, read the minutes of the last previous meeting which were adopted. It was decided to put on the card party and dance on Friday, March 10th. Two very fine papers were read, one by Mrs. E. E. Jacques, on "Child Welfare," and one by Mrs. C. W. Rideout, "Psychology Does Not Always Work." A dainty lunch was served at the close.

Gus Cook and Bert Currie accompanied by the Misses Hazel and Agnes Broston motored out to the Broston ranch on Sunday last.

Mrs. Geo Burrows and baby, of Lanfine, are visiting with the former's father, Levi Vennard, at the Otto and Milligan homes this week.

We are glad to see that Mrs. J. W. Lawrence is able to be out again after having been ill with the flu for the past three weeks.

### Mayor Cermak Has Chance for Recovery

(By Associated Press in Gary Herald.)

Miami, Florida, Feb. 28—Mayor Anton Cermak, of Chicago, was described by his son-in-law, Dr. Frank Jirka, as "somewhat better" shortly after attending physicians issued an official statement on his condition early today.

The mayor spent a "fairly comfortable night." He has a reasonable chance to live in spite of the many complications," Dr. E. S.

Nichol declared.

### Editorial Comment Supports Beatty Consolidation Plan

Editorial opinion throughout Canada has been very largely in favor of the proposals advanced by W. Beatty, K.C., Chairman and President of the Canadian National Railway, looking toward the consolidation of the two railway systems under one management, as the only practical means of reducing costs to the Canadian taxpayer. Mr. Beatty made his proposal in a recent speech before the Toronto Chamber of Commerce, and the following paragraphs from a Canadian editorial on the subject, clearly indicate the nation-wide scope of supporting public opinion. A total of 47 daily newspapers commented upon the proposal, 32 in favor and 15 in favor of consolidation.

"This is far and away the most candid, constructive and striking contribution to the discussion of our transportation problem that has yet been made." — Montreal Gazette.

"Drastic action appears to be essential if we are to remain a nation to be lifted from the shoulders of our people." — Halifax Herald.

"It is essential with our small population that our railway mileage and service should not detract from the needs of the country." — Halifax Chronicle.

"Mr. Beatty's call for action is timely." — Saint John Telegraph-Journal.

"There is much that appeals in the suggestion of Mr. E. W. Beatty, K.C., Hamilton, Ontario."

"We're with the President of the Canadian Pacific Railway that the country must get down to hot rock." — Mail & Empire, Toronto.

"Mr. Beatty has offered a solution of the railway problem, definite steps to this end should not be delayed." — Border Cities Star, Whitecourt.

"The most constructive of all suggestions have emanated from Mr. Beatty." — Victoria Colonist.

"The most dramatic measure of every consideration, except the salvation of the two great railway systems and of the State." — Vancouver Sun.

"Mr. Beatty's carefully considered pronouncement compels serious thought, as to whether the unexplored perils of a monopoly are not greater than the risks involved in consolidating the two lines under one management." — Sherbrooke Daily Star.

"Mr. Beatty's view is obviously in accordance with the general movement as it is coming throughout the world." — Ottawa Citizen.

The newspapers in opposition to Mr. Beatty's proposals include:

The Vancouver Province, Edmonton Bulletin, Fort Macleod Star, Le Droit, Montreal; Le Soleil, Quebec City; Montreal Daily Star, Victoria Times, Manitoba Free Press, Winnipeg Tribune, and the Edmonton Journal.

## Try Advertising

If you are in the habit of ADVERTISING when times are good, why not make a special effort when times are tough

It Might Help